

GLU

GLOZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these glozes by. *Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss.

Precious couches full oft are shak'd with a fever;  
If then a bodily evil in a bodily gloze be not hidden,  
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's  
fire? *Sidney, b. i.*

GLUE. *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a glue to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,  
And through the parts cementing glue diffuse. *Blackmore.*  
The clearest, driest, and most transparent glue is the best. *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow  
More than my body's parting with my soul:  
My love and fear glue'd many friends to thee. *Shakespeare, H.VI.*  
Who teacheth a fool is as one that glue'd a potter'd together. *Ecclesiast. xxii. 7.*

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, glue'd to the canvas over the head of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will glue together with its own native balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are glued together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wags in a honey-pot are so many sensual men, that are plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are once glued to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange, Fable 126.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and glue us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;  
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:  
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glue'd  
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,  
And round thy phantom glue my clasping arms, *Pope.*

GLUE-BOILER. *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER. *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.] Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look glum, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*englutir*, French; *glutis*, Lat. to swallow; *γλῦζω*.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst  
With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to faze; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

Love breaks friendship, whose delights  
Feed, but not glut our appetites. *Denham.*

What way remove  
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,  
That he may look propitious on our toils,  
And hungry graves no more be glutted with our spoils. *Dryden's Æn.*

No more, my friend;  
Here let our glutted execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*

I found  
The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound,  
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,  
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass glut the grave. *Milton.*

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,  
Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,  
Leads up the eye below, nor gluts the sight  
With one full prospect; but invites by many,  
To view at last the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

4. To overfill; to load.

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He attributes the ill success of either party to their glutting the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbutnot's Art of Public Lying.*

5. To saturate.

The menhirum, being already glutted, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging soul  
Their devilish glut, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail  
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death  
Shall be deceiv'd his glut; and with us two  
Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his delights. *L'Estrange, Fable 11.*

A glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass continually from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some glut, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutinosus*, French, from *glutis*, Latin.] Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a glutinous and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being glutinous, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 900.*

Next this marble venom'd feat,  
Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat. *Milton.*

Nourishment too viscid and glutinous to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, glutinousness, and the friction of their parts. *Boyle.*

GLUTTON. *n. f.* [*glutton*, French, from *glutis*, Latin, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some glutton have used to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,  
When the vile glutton dines alone;  
And, void of modesty and thought,  
She follows Bibo's endless draught. *Prior.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair  
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;  
All those free joys insatiably to prove,  
With which rich beauty feasts the glutton love. *Cowley.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,  
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Graville.*

To GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,  
And take down th' interest in their gluttonous maws. *Shakespeare.*

The exceeding luxuriousness of this gluttonous age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*

Thou well observe  
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY. *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, Fr. from *glutton*.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts,  
On citron tables or Atlantic stone. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Well may they fear some miserable end,  
Whom gluttony and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, gluttony and laziness. *Arbutnot.*

GLUTY. *adj.* [from *glue*.]

2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

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It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a gley spumous matter. *Harvey on Conspiration.*

With gley wax some new foundations lay  
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very gley or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLYN. *n. f.* [*Irish*; *glenn*, *glyn*, plur. Erse; *glenn*, Scottish.]

A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and glynns under the mountains foot. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To GNAR. *v. n.* [*gnýppan*, Saxon; *Anorren*, Dutch.] To growl; to growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he gan to rear his bristles strong  
And felly gnar, until day's enemy  
Did him appease. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,  
And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakespeare.*

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite  
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare, R. II.*

The gnarling porter durst not whine for doubt;  
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax.*

GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt  
Split'st the unweedgeable and gnarled oak;  
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaghen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The feer, who could not yet his wrath assuage,  
Rowl'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,  
And gnash'd his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away. *Pf. exil. 10.*

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. *Mat. viii.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,  
And grimly gnash, threatening revenge in vain. *Fairfax.*

They gnash'd upon me with their teeth. *Pf. xxxv. 16.*

They him laid  
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,  
To find himself not matchless. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With boiling rage Atides burn'd,  
And foam betwixt his gnashing grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnæ*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the last of film;  
Her waggoner, a small grey coated gnat. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Ju.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. *Mat. xxiii. 24.*

GNATFLOWER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the gnat-snapper. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw  
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why gnaw you so your nether lip?  
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

They gnaw'd their tongues for pain. *Rev. xvi. 10.*

He comely fell, and dying gnaw'd the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,  
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth  
Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hamper'd in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse gnaw'd the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnaw. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

I might well, like the panicle, gnaw upon the chain that ties him; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnaw'd at. *Shakespeare.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,  
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

GNOWER. *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNOMON. *n. f.* [*γνῶμων*.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The gnomon of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there-

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of must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or gnomon, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNOMONICKS. *n. f.* [*γνῶμωνική*.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a gnomon or stile, that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [*gan*, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*.]

1. To walk; to move step by step.

You know that love  
Will creep in service where it cannot go. *Shakespeare.*

After some months those muscles become callous; and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To move; not stand still.

Rise, let us be going. *Mat. xxvi. 46.*

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared. *Hooker, b. v. f. 41.*

4. To walk leisurely, not run.

And must I go to him?  
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that going will scarce serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*

5. To travel; to journey a-foot.

I will only go through on my feet. *Nun. xx. 19.*

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. *Mat. v. 41.*

From them I go,  
This uncouth errand sole. *Milton.*

6. To proceed; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,  
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round. *Dryden.*

7. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood  
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite of to come.

I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord  
That I kiss aught but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

At once, good-night:  
Stand not upon the order of your going;  
But go at once. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ye shall not go forth hence. *Gen. xlii. 15.*

And when he had so said she went her way. *Jo. xi. 28.*

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not go very far away. *Ex. viii. 28.*

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea goeth and cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A young tall squire  
Did from the camp at first before him go. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Then I concur to let him go for Greece,  
And with our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,  
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,  
Go not for thy thything thyself to the devil. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

She may go to bed when she list; all is as she will. *Shakespeare.*

You did with that I would make her turn;  
Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet go on. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship goes abroad by advice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. pt. ii.*

Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language. *Gen. xi. 7.*

Let my Lord go amongst us.

The mourners go about the streets. *Ex. xxxiv. 9.*

The sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them. *Ecc. xii. 5.*

Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex. xxxii. 27.*

The sun, which once did shine alone,  
Hung down his head, and with'd for night,  
When he beheld twelve suns for one  
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,  
As if they had been there as servants set,  
To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,  
And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

Not turning them going, till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of, and so leading them by your answers into farther questions. *Locke.*

History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you